

Journal, 1904-
1905.

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1904

Feb. 12-29

Bethel, Maine

1. *Parus atricapillus* 13⁽³⁾ 14' 16' 17' 18⁽²⁾ 21 hel. 23⁽²⁾ 25' 27⁽²⁾
 Woods or grounds near Dr. Stevens' Woods Road.
 21. 21 woods
 29⁽¹⁾ c. eating buds of trees, picking them into hands & dropping
 long thin sticks just as the Ruffed do.
 28⁽¹⁾ alone - cabin ridge between,
 green woods here.

Wm. Brewster has checked the Bethel passages in this vol. for 1904. There are no Umbagog notes. I have copied the passages into Systematic Notes.

Walter Deane, Nov. 13, 1907.

land woods 24⁽¹⁾ perched on edge of Dr. G. field

near Dr. G.

- land.
 near 13 (3) eating buds 15 (2) red 10 gray 1 (red) 3 P.M.
 16 (5) 17 (2) 18 (6) 19 (2) 20 (3) 21 (2)
 21. 21 woods
 23⁽²⁾ (13) 26⁽²⁾ 27⁽²⁾ 28⁽²⁾ 29⁽²⁾
 3 red 3 gray 3 gray

16. *Acanthis linnaria*. - 14⁽²⁾ eating buds 15 (2) eating buds 17⁽²⁾ all
 18 (2) 19 (2) 20 (2) 21 (2) 22 (2) 23 (2) 24⁽²⁾ 25 hel. 26 hel.
 27 hel. 28⁽²⁾ c. 29 hel.

7. *Plectrophenax nivalis*. - 12 flock of about 12 seen on intervals near Ryerson's by Mayew.

8. *Passer domesticus*. - 12⁽²⁾ 15⁽²⁾ 16⁽²⁾ near Railway Station & in lower part of village

9. *Cyanistes caeruleus*. - 23⁽²⁾ hel. seen in wood road 1 mile or more apart
 27⁽²⁾ seen in wood road 1 mile or more apart

10. *Dryobates villosus*. - 19⁽²⁾ eating buds 21 (1) in edge, afternoon 23⁽²⁾ in front
 24⁽²⁾ of cabin Dr. G. Woods
 27⁽²⁾ in maple wood 28⁽²⁾ eating buds from edge
 28⁽²⁾ heat dense woods near Dr. G. Woods

11. *Bonasa u. bogotata*. - 13 flock 22⁽²⁾ 25 (flock) 26 flock 23⁽²⁾ 24 (flock) 25 (flock)
 Wood Road, 1 mile from Dr. G. Woods
 27 flock in our house.

12. Hawk species? 18. Seen flying just above the tops of
 some tall dense balsams in the Green Woods. I saw
 it scale on set wings across an opening for about
 5 yards only. It looked like a ♀ *Buteo lineatus*
 or a ♀ *B. calurus* but I got no silent prints. Possibly
 it was a ♀ *Accipiter striatus*. Found remains of Partridge
 killed by a Hawk a few in these woods last autumn.

Bethel, Maine

1904

Feb. 12-29

1. ✓ Parus atricapillus 13⁽³⁾ 14' 16' 17' 18⁽⁴⁾ 21 hrs. 23⁽⁴⁾ 25' 27⁽⁵⁾
Dr. G's woods. Wood Road.

29⁽¹⁹⁾ eating buds of larch, picking them into hands & dropping
them just as the Robins do.

2. ✓ Regulus satrapa. - 26¹ alone. Pine Hill 28¹ alone above Woods near.
seen Woods here.

3. ✓ Lanius borealis. - 14¹ very brown bird in dense woods 24¹ perched on larch tree 50'
up Wood Road

4. ✓ Sitta carolinensis. - 22¹ heard in close woods near Woods.

5. ✓ Pinicola canadensis Dr. G's orchard.
12⁽¹⁾ red & grey 13⁽³⁾ eating larch buds 15⁽²⁾ red & grey 16⁽¹⁾ red &
grey 17⁽²⁾ 18⁽⁴⁾ 20⁽³⁾ 21⁽²⁾ 22⁽¹⁾ 23⁽⁴⁾ 24⁽¹⁾ 25⁽²⁾ 26⁽¹⁾ 27⁽⁵⁾ 28⁽³⁾ 29⁽⁴⁾
Dr. G's orchard 1 mile from Woods near Woods

16. ✓ Acanthis linnaria. - 14⁽²⁾ eating buds 15⁽³⁾ eating buds 16⁽¹⁾ 17⁽²⁾ 18⁽³⁾ 19⁽²⁾ 20⁽³⁾ 21⁽²⁾ 22⁽¹⁾ 23⁽²⁾ 24⁽¹⁾ 25⁽²⁾ 26⁽¹⁾
27⁽²⁾ 28⁽²⁾ 29⁽¹⁾ 30⁽¹⁾ 31⁽¹⁾ 32⁽¹⁾ 33⁽¹⁾ 34⁽¹⁾ 35⁽¹⁾ 36⁽¹⁾ 37⁽¹⁾ 38⁽¹⁾ 39⁽¹⁾ 40⁽¹⁾ 41⁽¹⁾ 42⁽¹⁾ 43⁽¹⁾ 44⁽¹⁾ 45⁽¹⁾
14⁽²⁾ eating buds 15⁽³⁾ eating buds 16⁽¹⁾ 17⁽²⁾ 18⁽³⁾ 19⁽²⁾ 20⁽³⁾ 21⁽²⁾ 22⁽¹⁾ 23⁽²⁾ 24⁽¹⁾ 25⁽²⁾ 26⁽¹⁾
27⁽²⁾ 28⁽²⁾ 29⁽¹⁾ 30⁽¹⁾ 31⁽¹⁾ 32⁽¹⁾ 33⁽¹⁾ 34⁽¹⁾ 35⁽¹⁾ 36⁽¹⁾ 37⁽¹⁾ 38⁽¹⁾ 39⁽¹⁾ 40⁽¹⁾ 41⁽¹⁾ 42⁽¹⁾ 43⁽¹⁾ 44⁽¹⁾ 45⁽¹⁾

7. ✓ Plectrophenax nivalis. - 12¹ flock of about 12 seen on intervals near Ryerson's by Woods.

8. ✓ Passer domesticus. - 12⁽¹⁾ 13⁽¹⁾ 14⁽¹⁾ near Railway Station & in lower part of village.

9. ✓ Cyanocitta cristata. - 23² hrs. seen 24² seen in wood road (1 mile or more apart)
on clearing 27² seen at horn droppings in Wood Road.

10. ✓ Dryobates villosus. - 19⁽⁸⁾ eating buds 21¹ in larch afternoon 23⁽⁸⁾ on ground
in Dr. G's orchard 1 mile from Woods near Woods

27⁽⁸⁾ in larch buds 28⁽⁸⁾ eating buds from apple
tree down Woods near Woods

11. ✓ Bonasa u. bogotata. - 13¹ full head 22¹ 25¹ (fledgling) 26¹ head 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹
Woods near Woods

27¹ head in our fence.

12. Hawk species? 18. Seen flying just above the tops of
some tall dense balsams in the Glen Woods. I saw
it scale on set wings across an opening for about
5 yards only. It looked like a ♀ Buteo lineatus
or a ♀ B. calurus but I got no salient points. Possibly
it was a ♀ Accipiter striatus. Found remains of partially
killed by a Hawk a Owl in these woods last autumn.

BOSTON HERALD

Vol. CXV., No. 63.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

BIRDS HAVE SUFFERED DURING THE HARD WINTER.

Result of the Investigations of Mr. Edward Howe Forbush—Not Too Late for All to Help.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Another snow storm is making conditions worse than ever for the birds, and another appeal should be made to the people to feed them. In a recent trip made through central and western Massachusetts, to collect information relative to the destruction of birds by storms, the writer found that the supply of winter-cured berries, on which so many birds depend for food during storms, was largely exhausted. Early in the season a great sight of pine grosbeaks took place, if not mainly of some kinds of berries. Flights of crows from the north have been forced to live much on bayberries here, thus cutting off a food source of the smaller birds. Woodchoppers and others reported finding coveys of the bob-white or quail dead in the woods.

The freezing weather following snow storms has caused many birds to be imprisoned grouse and quail beneath it. There are a few quail left alive in the Connecticut valley and live grouse were found here and there. Some see-lion gulls, says one crow, are coming into the villages to be fed. It is a very hard winter that will starve out grouse, for they can exist if they can find a few fresh twigs. Jays and crows were found here picking up berries thrown out near hotels and boarding houses. One crow in this town came so near a house that it was caught by a cat. What the wary crow is reduced to this, what must be the fate of the smaller birds.

A teamster in Amherst hauling wood was surprised when eating his lunch in the woods to find the cones and acorns to take the food from his hand. People in this part of the state believe that the meadow larks which usually winter here have nearly all died.

All these birds might have been saved by feeding them a little grain. Fortunately, the appeals made through the press by the Audubon societies and by Mr. Brewster in his individual efforts to feed birds. Where food had been put out some birds were seen, but elsewhere they had nearly all disappeared. A child is not too young to provide food for most birds until spring comes to throw out crumbs from the tables, chaff from barn or stable floors and a little cracked grain.

This will suffice for sparrows, larks and quail. We should also fasten on trees, out of reach of dogs, uncleaned bones from the market cracked open, or the meat removed, pieces of beef trimmings, suet or any fat, unsalted meat; this will feed chickadees, woodpeckers, nuthatches and jays.

If a chain of cracked grain is thrown under an open roof or fence, this will provide both food and protection.

When food is put out at a distance from buildings care should be taken to place it where it will not be picked or a group of thick evergreen trees, to which birds can fly if pursued by hawks. The season of 1903 and the following winter have been memorable because of the destruction of birds by the elements. The hot, dry weather of May was followed by numerous forest fires which destroyed the nests of the wood birds. During the cold winter of 1903 killed many swallows, martens, chimney swifts and other insect-eating birds. Many floods resulting from the rains drowned out the nests of the swamp and marsh birds. After violent wind storms blew down the nests of many arboreal species. All this has been followed by one of the hardest winters ever known with much suffering among the winter birds.

The destruction among these useful creatures has been so great that it now becomes our duty to assist them to re-establish themselves.

Birds should now be fed and encouraged in every possible way. Teach the children to feed the birds, to put up nesting boxes and find nestling material. The child who begins by working for the birds will not end by destroying them. The writer will be glad to receive any information relating to the destruction of bird life by the elements or other causes, or the means that have been taken to relieve them.

EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH.
Wareham.

Concord, Mass.

1904

March 29

Partially clear with light N. W. wind. Therm. 24° at Amherst.

Came to Concord by 1.47 P. M. train driving down from the Station. He told that a week ago to day the entire country was snow covered. To day the fields were entirely bare and the roads settled and dry but there is still plenty of snow in the woods.

Birds were abundant everywhere. I saw seventeen of Robins & heard a number of Bluetits singing. Saw a flock of about 25 Fox Sparrows in Pease's meadow and found as many more at the farm where they were feeding on suet laid in the hole by the Barn. There were a number of Juncos & Song Sparrows with them. Saw a Phoebe by the Barn & another on the Nelson farm. Red-wings & Robins flying over at noon. At sunset a Woodcock began singing in the berry bushes & a little later it was to sing a number of times.

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine

1904.

September 8 - 30

1. Merula migratoria 28 ad. 30⁽⁴⁾
9⁶ 10¹⁵ 12¹⁰ 13¹⁰ 16⁴ 18⁴ 19³⁰ 20⁽²⁰⁾ 21¹⁰ 22⁽¹⁵⁾ 23⁶ 24⁴ 25⁴ 26⁽⁸⁾ 27⁸
^{20 ad. 21 ad. 22 ad. 23 ad. 24 ad. 25 ad. 26 ad. 27 ad. 28 ad. 29 ad. 30 ad.}
2. Turdus padasi 10⁽³⁾ 16⁽²⁾ 18⁽⁵⁾ ^{second} 19⁽⁵⁾ 20⁽¹⁰⁾ ^{third} 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 26⁵ 27⁴ 28¹ 29⁽³⁾ 30²
3. ✓ " Swainsoni 10' 12'
4. Sialia sialis 10 ad. 13⁽²⁾ 15⁽⁴⁾ 16⁴ 17⁽⁶⁾ 18⁽⁵⁾ 20⁽¹⁰⁾ ^{2nd. S. sialis} 22⁶ 23⁽⁶⁾ 24⁴ 26⁽¹⁰⁾ 27³⁰ 29³
5. Parus atricapillus 10 ad. 12⁴ 16² 17¹ 18⁴ 20^{ad.} 22⁴ 26⁽⁶⁾ 27⁽⁶⁾ 30⁽⁸⁾
6. Sitta canadensis 11 ad. 17⁽²⁾ 26⁽³⁾ 27¹ 29² 30¹
^{3rd. S. c.}
7. Certhia americana 9' 10' 15' 17⁴ 19¹ ^{2nd. C. a.} 20 ad.
8. Dendroica coronata 9 ad. 10 ad. 15 ad. 16 ad. 17⁸ 19³ 20 32² 5 23⁵ 24⁶ 26¹² 27²⁵ 28¹⁰ 30¹
9. ✓ " maculosa 10' 27⁴
10. Hemimachphus hyperythrus 10' 27⁽²⁾
11. Vireo gelinus 10² 11⁴ 12² 13² 16² 17⁴
12. Ampelis cedarum 9 ad. 10 ad. 12 ad. 13 ad. 15 ad. 16⁽⁴⁾ 20 ad.
13. Carpodacus purpureus 9 ad. 10 ad. 12 ad. 13 ad. 15 ad. 16 ad. 19 ad. 20 ad. 24 ad. 26 ad. 27 ad.
14. Zonotrichia albicollis 9² 12² 13² 15² 17 ad. 21² 22⁽³⁾ 23⁽⁶⁾ 24⁽⁴⁾ 25⁽³⁾ 26³ 27⁴⁰ 28¹⁰ 30¹
8⁽⁵⁾ 9⁽⁵⁾ 10⁽⁵⁾ 12⁽⁵⁾ 13⁽⁵⁾ 14⁽⁵⁾ 15⁽⁵⁾ 16⁽²⁾ 17⁽¹⁰⁾ 18⁽⁹⁾ 19⁽³⁾ 20⁽²⁾ 21⁽⁵⁾ 22⁽⁵⁾
15. Spinella Socalis 8² 12² 13³ 15³ 16⁵ 17²⁵ 18⁶ 19⁽⁵⁾ 20¹⁵ 21¹⁰ 22²⁵ 23⁽⁵⁾ 24⁽¹⁰⁾
2² 5¹⁰ 2⁶ 2⁸ 2⁷ 2⁸ 2¹⁰ 3²
16. Trochocercus erythrophrys 8² 9² 10¹ 13² 15² 17² 21¹ 22² 23¹² 24⁸ 25² 26² 28¹ 30⁽²⁾
17. Melospiza melodia 10 ad. 12 ad. 13 ad. 15 ad. 16 ad. 17 ad. 23 ad. 28 ad.
18. Spirurus tristis 9 ad. 10 ad. 13 ad. 15 ad. 16 ad. 17 ad. 23 ad. 28 ad.
19. Corvus americanus 9 ad. 10 ad. 13⁽⁵⁾ 15 ad. 16 ad. ^{1st. juv.} 17 ad. 19 ad. 20 ad. 23 ad. 24 ad. 25 ad. 26 ad. 27 ad. 28 ad. 30 ad.
20. Cyanocitta cristata 9 ad. 12 ad. 15 ad. 16 ad. 18 ad. 20 ad. 26 ad. 27 ad. 28 ad.
21. Glaucidium brasilianum 9 ad. juv. 19 ad. 26 ad.
22. Frechtilus columbi. 11' 12' 15'
23. ✓ Psilorhinus phoeniceus 9' 12' 16' 21'
24. ✓ Dendroica pinus pennsylvanica 12 ad.
25. ✓ Buteo lineatus 9 ad. 12² ^{1st. juv. well} 13² ^{down our woods below town} 16⁸
26. ✓ " latirostris 12⁽²⁾ ^{down town one} ^{1st. juv. very common}
27. ✓ Circus hudsonius 11 ad. ^{down town} ^{1st. juv. one field}
28. ✓ Nyctanthes griseus naevius 15 ^{most} ^{call her twice distinctly} 8 P.M. Bird w. fly's S. on 8. 1. 9. 15
29. ✓ Anthus ludovicianus 15 ad. 17⁽⁶⁾ 19⁽¹²⁾ ^{most} ^{field outside} 26 ad. 27⁽⁶⁾
30. ✓ Vireo solitarius - 16' 20⁽⁸⁾ 27'

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine.

1904. September 8 - 30

31. Morthisca hyperialis 16' 26'
32. Dendroica virens 16' juv. 26² ad. 27²
33. Circe alcyon 13' (mille) 1/2 do. 22' flying over Dr. G's lawn 24'
34. Passerulus savanna. 16⁽²⁾ Pender
do. 19' 26'
35. Robertus grammurus 16' " 23' 27²
36. Regulus calendula 16' 26²
37. Colaptes auratus 15' 17' 19' 20' 21' 22' 26² 27²
38. Sitta carolinensis 17' (mille)
17' (lawn)
39. Bonasa umbellus (top of) 17' (mille) 24' (mille) 26⁽³⁾ 27⁴
20' (mille) 26²
40. Rhyasophila solitaria 17' (do. flying over Dr. G's lawn
near Dr. G's 19' (lawn)
41. Dendroica f. hypoleuca 19' (lawn)
42. Dryobates pubescens 20' woods 22' do. 27'
43. " villosus 20' " 30'
44. Sphenaphis varius 20' juv. (Dr. G's
upper oakwood) 26'
45. Ceophlaeus fulicatus 20' (mille) 25' do. 26' do.
20' (do. 25' do. 26' do. 27' 28' do. 30⁽⁴⁾
46. Regulus satrapa 20' (do. 25' do. 26' do. 27' 28' do. 30⁽⁴⁾
47. Sinus naevius 21' (Dr. G's)
woods
48. Accipiter velox 21'
49. Galeoscoptes cordiger 20'
50. Tachycineta thalassina 23' (2 juv. on lawn
with Cliffs & Jones) 27' juv. 29 (4 juv.) 30 (1 or 3 juv.)
Residence
51. Hirundo horrorn 23' (2) flying over mille
S. R. at 3' do.
52. Ardea herodias 27' flying over Dr. G's
house at corner
53. Spirurus jucinus 30' (do. in Dr. G's
woods)

Phildelphia minor

Bethel, Maine

1904

October 18

At coming as twilight was falling Dr. Gushing heard Woodcock rising & flying from place to place in the birch woods below the house. One of them alighted in the opening in front of the shack & ran & flitted from place to place along the margin of the little pond. Dr. G. saw it repeatedly jerk up & spread its tail while thus moving about. Presently another bird came flying to the pond and the first removed to the lower spring where it uttered the harsh call a number of times. The second bird ^{was seen to assume this call once or twice.} behaved much like the first but did not jerk up nor spread its tail which Dr. G. was watching it. He thinks he heard at least four or five different birds rise from this cover to-night (I heard one there the following evening)

Woodcock

1904

Cambridge
Mass.

Laniocera albostriata.

October 18

Found a remarkable number of White-throats in our garden to-day, not less than 35 or 40 I should say. I was surprised at first to conjecture what they could be eating as there are few seeds of the big Polygonum this autumn. The vines over the arbor are loaded with ripe grapes, however; and I soon noticed that the birds seemed to conjecture this. Presently I saw two of them engaged in sucking the grapes. They would drive their bills to the base into the grape & keep them there for several seconds at a time moving the mandibles slightly. The grapes thus attacked were Grapes, those with also some Concord & Catawba in the arbor.

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine.

1904 October 1-2 and 20-31.

Birds noted at Bethel, Me.

1904 October 1-2 and 20-31.

29. Certhia americana pileatus 28⁽¹⁾ (Dr. Schenck's woods)

30. Nyctala acadica . - 28⁽¹⁾ heard at sunset in Dr. G's woods, it called then twice giving each time a succession of 4 whistles (hew, hew, hew, hew) Dr. G. has heard this same bird near his tent in the woods by the night on two occasions this month.

31. Merganser americanus 28⁽²⁾ / Nesting in water in Androscoggin R. just above Cornet Bridge flying down river

32. Lophodytes cucullatus. 28⁽¹⁾ swimming & diving in company with 5 Grebes in Androscoggin River above Cornet Bridge, flew off with Grebes.

33. Loonus borealis . - 29⁽¹⁾ Ground bird; Groom Hill road.

34. Anas obscura . - 31⁽³⁾ flying high over Dr. G's fence touched water, gave.

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine.

1904 November 6.

1. *Parus atricapillus*. 6⁽²⁾ 8⁽²⁾ 9⁽²⁾ 10² 12⁽³⁾ 13⁽³⁾ 17⁽³⁾ ^{Grove Hill}

2. *Regulus satrapa* 6^{ha} of land 11^{ha} 12^{ha} 17^{ha} ^{Dr. G's}

3. *Sitta canadensis* 6^{ha} ^{Glen Woods} ^{Grove Hill} 12^{ha} 13^{ha}

4. *Bonasa u. togata* 6^{ha} ^{Glen Woods} ^{Grove Hill} ^{Glen Woods} 8⁽²⁾ 9⁽³⁾ 12⁽²⁾ 12⁽²⁾

5. *Dryobates pubescens* 7^{ha}, 10^{ha} ^{Dr. G's woods} ^{woods} 13^{ha} ^{woods}.

6. *Spinus tristis* 8^{ha} 9⁽⁶⁾ 10¹ 11^{ha} 13⁽³²⁾ ^{Dr. G's woods} ^{nesting on} ^{larch boughs} 17⁽⁶⁾ 20 ^{nest 15 with 2} ^{nest 2. Purple}

7. *Cyanocitta cristata* 8^{ha} ^{Paradise Hill} 9¹ 10^{ha} 13^{ha} ^{Dr. G's woods}

8. *Crotophaga sulcirostris* 9^{ha} ^{Dr. G's woods} ^{Glen Woods} 12^{ha}

9. *Turda hyemalis* 8^{ha} ^{Shrub Hollow} ^{Village} 9⁽²⁾ 10^{ha} ^{apple orchard} 12^{ha}.

10. *Spizella monticola* 9¹

11. *Acanthis linnaria* 9^{ha} 10⁽⁸⁾ 20 ^{Paradise Hill / Dr. G's house} ^{spruce, spruce & fir} ^{of scrub forest (S. tree)}

12. *Colaptes auratus purpureus* 9^{ha} ^{Paradise Hill} ^{in asterites} 10^{ha} ^{in pasture} ^{Dr. G's woods} 13^{ha} ^{larch grove.}

13. *Parus hudsonicus* 9^{ha} ^{Paradise Hill} ^{Glen Woods} 12^{ha}

14. *Dryobates villosus* 10^{ha} ^{apple orchard} ^{Paradise Hill}

15. *Plectrophenax nivalis*, 12⁽⁶⁾ ^{feign along} ^{Andesocoppin River}

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine.

1904 November 6 -

16. Corvus americanus 12 ② Flying over Aroostook.
Blew never come to Gully.

17. Pinicola canadensis 13 ③ Seen in locust tree too far
off to note color. Bill whitish.

18. Nyctale scandens 13 ④ Hiss hiss hiss - hiss call heard
and a few. Clearly & well.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

April 5

Tax Sparrows have been abundant on the farm for the past six days. They feed much in vegetable garden behind the house (especially when millet was planted last year) where the weather is calm but whenever there is a high wind they return to sheltered woods in the woods. All of them go to roost every night about sunset in dense young white pines in the Pulpit Rock woods. They sing freely from sunrise (rarely earlier) to about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. I rarely hear them in the afternoon and not often at sunset although at the latter time they utter the lisping call and the chip note a good deal. Although alert and rather shy at all times they are less subject to foolish panics than are certain others of the Sparrows (especially the Juncos). Indeed a large number of them will often feed gaily in one place for half an hour or a time without even tolling wing. They are greedy selfish birds, quarreling and driving one another away from spots where food that they like is especially plenty.

Habits of
Tax Sparrows

Balls Hill, Concord, Mass.

1905.

April 12

A.M. cloudy; P.M. clear. Moderate N.E. wind. After brief rather cool day.

Awaking at daybreak I heard a heavy flapping of wings followed by a sound as of something striking the earth. Looking out of the little window over my bed I saw almost beneath it and within ten feet of the cabin a hen Partridge which had just alighted on the ground. She stood quiet & motionless for a moment and then started up the hillside moving no faster than a domestic fowl, taking short steps and winding in and out among the stems of the trees. I watched her until she was out of sight. Evidently she was unaware of my presence for her several entries unobserved.

A Party
abreast within
10 ft of the
cabin.

As I was standing motionless among the oaks on the hillsides half east of the cabin a Carolina Dove called very near me. Presently I saw the bird squatting on the roof of the horse shed. It remained there for upwards of 20 minutes preening its feathers, occasionally walking a few steps on the flat gravelled roof, now & then calling. It seemed as much at home there as a town Pigeon. When it called it lowered its head below the level of its shoulders & puffed out its chest. It was a thin, graceful creature of eminently liquid, quite being undulating in his sudden or undignified movements or postures until it caught sight of me when it began ^{tossing} shaking its head up & down and jerking its tail in the most energetic manner. Sometimes it raised its tail slowly up like a Thrush, sometimes it threw it up sharply, sometimes it depressed it like a Phoebe, over or below it moved it sideways. These Doves are very numerous here this spring. I saw 8 together in Brief Field on the 9th The female, however, coming is ever in my eyes as I see her

Carolina Dove
on roof of
shed

1905

April 12
(No 2)

through the pitch pines that line the edges of barren fields.

Saw the first Barn Swallow this morning. It was flying fast back and twisting bodily. This is an early date.

Another arrival was the Hermit Thrush. I heard one walking the country road on the edge of the woods near Pine Park.

The following birds were heard between Dog Brook and ~~Birds~~
Swain near the cabin. Robin 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bluebird 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Song Sparrow, ~~singing~~ singing it several $\frac{1}{2}$; Fox Sparrow, 2 chirping; Pine Warbler, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Thrush, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; ~~dog~~ ~~black~~
Blue Jay 2 screaming; Redwing 5 or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rusty Blackbird, several;
Crows, 2 or 3; Goldfinch 1 chirping. Carolina Wren 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hawks and Wood Twp. are now in full cry. One or two Broad Twp. began hawking this forenoon. Painted
Ibis, one in numbers. Gulls, 2 or 3, all South, in
Stearns.

Walking along the river bank at noon I heard
one Meadow Lark and another singing. The water has
been comparatively low this spring & I think the
water holes have suffered less than usual from the
gummos.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

April 14

Clear and warm with light N. to E. wind.

Arrivals: - Chippy ♂ singing in afternoon at the Farm arrived
Bittern - ♂ humping over head of Great Meadow.

Sparrows greenish at the Farm flitting about in Birch Field. Two Blue jays making the bill-clatter call and two Red-shafted Fins. Seeing three Fox Sparrows behind the house, one singing.

As I was sailing about in a canoe over the Great Meadow at evening I heard the first Bittern of the season. He was humping over the head of the meadow. A Black Duck passed over the meadow flying rather high towards the S.

I have heard or seen Red-bellied Nuthatches of both in Polpis Rock Woods, in Prescott's pastures, and on Davis Hill.
Sitta canadensis
in woods
on west of
Pine Ridge
wood.
About 2 P.M. to-day as I was on the north slope of Pine Hill (or Pine Ridge) near the swamp I heard what I took to be a woodpecker tapping rather loudly. Presently I discovered the bird which proved to be a ♂ Red-bellied Nuthatch. It was busy at work excavating a hole in a dead pitch pine about 20 ft. above the ground. The hole had been carried in so far that as the bird worked I could see only the tip of its tail. Every half minute or so it poked out with a mouthful of chips which it scattered on the ground by a quick jerk of the head. A ♀ nuthatch evidently its mate was feeding among the branches of a white pine only a few rods away. Both birds were very silent. I think they won't be intending to nest in the pitch pine & I believe the pair I have seen in Polpis Rock Woods will reuse them also.

1905-

April 14

(no 2)

About 5 P.M. Gilbert while standing in the cabin door saw a ♂ Sharp Shinned Hawk come flying along the river bank. It passed the old cabin within a few yards and alighted on a low branch just over fifteen feet from the front of Gilbert's cabin where it remained for about half a minute. Presently it some time has happened or less than an hour this hawk the cabin was built. I remember on one occasion finding the feathers of a Sparrow that had been killed by a Hawk.

Cambridge, Mass.

1905.

April 30

The chorus of Robin voices began about 4 o'clock this morning and lasted about half an hour without the neighbors' pernicious noise. At least four or five birds were singing near our house, and the combined volume of sound was most impressive. After 4.30 I heard only one bird at a time. How soon I heard nothing there was no time at evening of late the full chorus being leisurely confined to the early morning hours. The birds have not begun visiting in the trees as yet.

Robins sing
in chorus
only in
evening
now.

A Ruby-crowned Kinglet has been singing in the garden since 10 A.M. I have listened hours of the day but especially after between 8 and 10 A.M. The song of this species may be best characterized I think by the adjective "thrilled." The quality is unique in respect to delicacy and spirituality. It is also one of the most rapid of all bird songs. The final clippings passing rapidly in a thicket of hemlocks.

Song of
Ruby-crowned
Kinglet

In addition to yesterday's Vireo song for ten or fifteen minutes at short intervals, in the garden. Although all the notes were normal I suspect that the bird is the same as those which have passed the last two summers here (It was the same for in the afternoon I heard it sing the chick-song.)

Sister Vireo

About 8 A.M. I found a Yellow-bellied Woodpecker clinging to the trunk of the willow pine in the garden just below the cluster of holes that a bird of the species drilled last year. I think the bird seen today was a female but I did not get a good view of it.

Spotted woodpecker

On Farnham St., about 10.30, I found a Brown Creeper running up the trunk of an elm. This is somewhat odd, as they are in front of a fully naked tree, returning to the same tree again.

Heard a House Flycatcher singing on Jackson's floor.

(no per.

(Cather's)

Pink-cheeked,

Concord, Mass.

1905.

May 3 Clear and very warm with strong S.W. wind. Therm. 44°, 79°.

Arrivals: - Catbird 1 (mewing), Nashville Warbler (1 white ♂), Lemon Warbler (3 ~~BB~~ ♀), Black & Yellow W. 1 silent ♀, Black-throated Blue W. 1 ♂ ~~♂~~, Maryland Yellow-throated 1 silent ♂, Redstart 1 ♀, Water Thrush 1 ♀, Bobolink 1 ♀, Baltimore Oriole 1 ♀, Kingbird 1, Crested Flycatcher 1 ♀, Least Flycatcher 1 ♀, Solitary Vireo 2 ♀, Spotted Towhee 1, Chipping Sparrow 2 ♂

It was a great bird day. A big wave of migrants arrived last night just in advance or, at least, on the crest of, the warm wave, as to often happens. As I was dressing this morning I heard an Oriole flitting near the cabin and a little later a Bobolink in full ecstacy sang across the river. Just after breakfast an Ovenbird sang on the bank. Later I heard one on the farm. A Water Thrush singing in Bob's Hill swamp & a Olive & Yellowthroat Yellowthroat near the cabin. A Ruby-crowned Kinglet there too. 7 Pecking Birds together in the river path at evening. A Thrasher singing across the river. A Catbird mewing in the swamp.

At 8.30 a.m. I started for the farm. Saw a Kingbird in Beaman's field & near his house a pair of Downy Woodpeckers, one of them drumming on a resonant elm post. A Solitary Vireo was singing gloriously in the old oak woods behind his house.

At the Ricketts place I found a pair of Tree Swallows circling about ten boxes and two or more Barn Swallows entering the barn. A Chipping Sparrow was singing near the house. One of the Phobes was sitting on the nest in the barn cellar. A Brown Thrasher & a Vesper Sparrow singing across the road. A Bluebird flying over the meadow and the trifles & big acacias in front of coffee mill in full bloom.

1905.

May 3
(No 2)

There were only a few birds (mostly Chipping & Golden - Warblers) near the farm house but in the woods near Pulpit Rock I found an interesting lot of freshly arrived migrants including a Redstart (♂), a Black & Yellow Warbler (silver ♂), a Nashville Warbler (silver ♀), a Solitary Vireo (♀), a Yellow Warbler, three Worm Warblers ($\frac{♂}{♀}$ $\frac{♂}{♀}$), a Black-throated Green Warbler (♂), a Black-throated Blue Warbler ($\frac{♂}{♀}$), and - most conspicuously - a Great-crested Flycatcher. The last named bird flew up from a pool in the swamp where he had evidently been bathing. After shaking the water from his drenched plumage he called a few times. Unlike most of his kind he was very tame permitting me to approach within six or eight yards. I doubt if he was the bird that broke in our orchard but he may have been. (He must have been the same for he was in the same woods on the 4 and in the orchard near the east on the 5th)

I found a Blue Jay's nest on the south side of Ball's Hill this morning. It was in an unusual situation, near the end of a long, slender - angled, horizontal white pine branch about 20 ft. off the ground. Both birds were flying close above it and one of them spent a minute or more in it, busily twining around & around apparently to smooth the lining. The nest was silent.

Hear two Ruby-crowned Kinglets singing and saw a third which uttered the dry, sluttering chatter. The song of this species may be described as brilliant yet effervescent & spirituous, exceedingly rapid yet smooth & flowing. It is sometimes loud and ringing, sometimes rather low & subdued.

1908.

May 3
1908

Note the Spring flight call of the Cowbird as tee-lee-lee-
dee. It is usually given just as the bird takes flight
but also when it is flying or wing song occasionally
just before it comes to perch. I think it is peculiar
to the ♂. I seldom or never hear it in late summer or
autumn.

Shortly after noon as I was standing in front
of the cabin the wind which had been blowing steadily
from the S. W. all the afternoon changed suddenly to
E. & the temperature fell rapidly. A few moments
later. A few moments later great numbers of Swallows
appeared coming from the N. E. at a considerable height
and dropping on the wings under the lee side of the
hill, afterwards darting off out of sight over the meadows.
I would have seen 300 or 400 in the course of a few
minutes. Their flight was so peculiar that I could not
identify them by sight. They used their wings but with
many soaring or flitting as they darted before the wind.
Judging by their calls the majority were Barn Swallows
but I also heard the notes of Bank & Tree Swallows.
They were in flights among them but I saw none
flying in company on the hill earlier in
the day.

Remarkable
flight of
Swallows
on cooling

In a ditch in Bassett meadow saw a 3 Spotted Loon
pursuing a ♀ with amorous intent under water. He clasped her
once but lost his hold. She then dove to the bottom & buried
herself in the mud. The ♂ fought his persistently but vainly.
Every minute or so he raised his head above the surface for air
gasping with wide open mouth. Yet the ♀ remained submerged
at the bottom during the 15 minutes I kept watch.

1905

May 4

Morning cloudy & misty; afternoon brilliantly clear.
Cool N. E. wind all day.

Arrivals: Wilson's Thrush (1. silent bird - Gibbons); Yellow Warbler
(♂, silent, Ball Hill); Eastern Towhee (2 silent ♂♂, Ball Hill);
Rose-breasted Grosbeak (silent ♀ at farm); Whippoorwill (♂ * on
W. side - three sp. Ball Hill at evening) Carolina Rail 1x. at evening.
Green Heron (1 off. Ball Hill).

There were only a few small birds at Ball Hill to-day
most of them along its southern slope near the water when
I first started from the hill S. wind. When I came
to the farm in the afternoon I found rather more there.
The warblers were singing especially whenever I went to-day.
I heard a Canada Warbler singing in present vines.
It is probably I think that most of the birds
noted to-day for the first time were here yesterday also.

At evening I walked along the river path to
Birch Gate & beyond. As I was walking a Muskrat
crossing the Colvin river a Whippoorwill began singing in
the woods on the W. Bedford side of the meadow. At
the same instant two Swifts & perhaps more rose
from the marsh swooping heavily and going off towards
the north as I would tell by the sound of their wings.
Still later a Carolina Rail cried in the marsh.
There was a Green Heron flying about the hill
opposite the hill all day. In the forenoon I saw
a ♂ Wood Thrush & in the afternoon a ♀. Both
passed the hill on the opposite side of the river beating
the marsh closely.

Evening
walk.

1905

May 4
(No. 2)

We have been feeding the Song Sparrows in front of the cabin with hemp seed & corn or two or three more of them too. There were two together this morning. As I was watching them a ♀ Robin approached them gathering strands of dry grass for her nest. Suddenly one of the Sparrows attacked her with a vindictiveness that I have rarely seen equalled. He flew straight at her and seized her throat feathers in his bill hanging on like a little bulldog. This was repeated three times the Robin resisting without much spirit, however, & flying frantically & furiously away after each onslaught. Later he had eaten enough in a shallow ditch and began gently picking again.

A suspicious
Song Sparrow

1905.

May 5

Clear wind E. in a.m., S. W. in P.M. Heavy rain from this morning.
Hue 33° 64°.

Arrivals Yellow-throated Vireo (1♂ H. Red. off. Ball's Hill, 7 a.m.);
Scarlet Tanager silent & at form in blossoming plum tree at noon;
Wood Thrush (♂ in full song in Barrett Run at form about sunset.
It sang like the bird there was there last summer).

Despite the remarkable cold weather & the equally remarkable
barrenness condition of vegetation the May birds are arriving
every night and more of them considerably in advance of their
usual date. They are coming scatteringly, however, and there has
been no real rush since the 3rd. Besides the new ones noted
above there was a marked increase to-day in the numbers
of Northern Mockers, Yellow Warblers, Redstarts, Maryland Yellow Thrushes
& Grackles.

At 8 a.m. saw a pair of Downy Woodpeckers in young oaks
behind Ball's Hill flitting very stampingly. They kept flying from
tree to tree flapping their wings slowly & fussy like butterflies,
however, moving on a level plane sometimes, or long loops,
occasionally sailing from tree to tree in a long deep line.
Their wings had a strong fin-like appearance disproportionately, to
the way they were held or flexed. They both uttered a low
horse clattering cry about it unceasingly. No doubt this was a
low-pitched but they were 8' & both "threw off" in
the same way. Both before dawn, also.

At 8.30 a.m. as I was near the Barrett Spring I heard
twice & perfectly distinctly the long growling laugh of a Lark.
The bird was apparently flying north over Rock Field.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

May 10 Clear and cool with high W. wind.

I was absent from Concord to-day but Mr. Forbes
watched the birds closely. He reports a large flock of migrants
on Bonis Hill. Most of them were Yellow-throated Warblers
but he also saw a pair of Black-throated Blue Warblers
and a Wilson's Phoebe - copy.

1905.

May 12

Morn cloudy and calm with fine misty rain. Afternoon clear with light N. E. wind.

Arrivals: - Golden-winged Warbler 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, in orchard at farm; Lincoln's Finch, 1 in millet patch at farm, 1 in road just north of Benson's house; Black-billed Cuckoo, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Bass' Hill, 1 at farm; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 1 (silent) at farm.

Saw two male Rose-breasted Grosbeaks escorting a female from tree to tree in an apple orchard. All three birds were silent. They made short, nervous or jealousy of one another. Walter Dray tells me that he saw a similar this in the garden in Cambridge the other day but his male birds were displaying their plumage most vigorously, as they floated above the female & they also had a singing contest.

A Grosbeak in the woods near Polk's Rock this evening was giving the autumn note at short intervals and another bird was answering in the same way. I noted this call on the spot thus: "Hew-c, hew-c" a rather sad note resembling somewhat the autumn call of the Bluebird."

The Bittern when on wing at a distance may be distinguished from the Night Heron by its quicker wing beats, its longer slender shape, & by the more pronounced call of the back.

There were 4 Bats in the shed at the farm on May 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (there were none on the 2nd), 6 on the 5-6th, 9 to day (12-13). Bats at farm.

1905.

May 12
(No 2)

As I was following the cart path over Pine Ridge this ^{Carolina} Dove with young morning a Carolina Dove fluttered out of some dense white pines within a few yards of me, simulating the actions of a badly wounded bird. Alighting in a pine I began uttering a series of sharp, uniform coos very like those of a tame Pigeon. Seven or eight of these notes were given in succession at short, regular intervals. As I approached the bird it again took wing fluttering out into an open field occasionally along the ground. It cooed (the high, uniform coos) as a few. It must have had young in the pines but I heard no nest. I have often seen a nesting Dove between cedar trees but never before have I heard many Carolina Dove coos as this one did.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

May 14. Cloudy and calm with showers of fine misty rain in P.M.
Rather warm wind light from S.W. in A.M. No wind in P.M.

Arrived; the only birds noted for the first time were
the Black-bell Towhee, 3 seen by Fairbank on Bell's Hill, and
Canadian Warbler 2 & 3 feet off me at the base of Devil's Hill.
There was, however, a sudden and very great increase in the
numbers of Cow Birds and Barn Birds. Of the latter I heard
flying about more singing between Bell's Hill & the farm.

The apple trees on the farm were in full bloom to-day.
In one of them we found a party of 5 Cedar Birds (thus, by
the way, you also now in my season's bird book) all of which were
busily engaged in picking off and devouring the petals of the
blossoms. I watched them at close range (about 20 ft) for
fully 15 minutes. During this time each bird would have
eaten a dozen or more petals. These were devoured whole
whole (not without some difficulty), sometimes two into halves
before being swallowed. As the birds ~~were~~ ^{were} nearly silent under
the shade tree, busily bending down & taking the petals
~~within~~ ^{within} easy reach without seeing any off at all
I was convinced that they were eating only the petals &
not selecting those that may have had insects on them.
This habit of the Cedar Bird (if it is really a bird) is quite
new to me.

Cedar birds
eating petals
of apple
blossoms.

To my great delight I found that a pair of Barn
Swallows have begun a nest in the little barn attached
to the Bergsund on the farm. I saw both birds & one of them
was picking up straw & taking down in through an open
window. I can hear the birds often, in particular when
heat comes I hear a roar in Swallows' den.

1905.

May 14
(M2)

In the afternoon I had look up here as far as Red Banks with Dr. V. Bennett. Red-wings and Bobolinks appeared to be fully up to their normal numbers in the meadows along the River. There were also as many Spotted Sandpipers as could be seen only one before. There were plenty of Barn Swallows, a few Bank Swallows, a pair of Tree Swallows, & a single & rather worn Chestnut-sided Warbler. I have not noted a single Barn Swallow as yet & I fear there are none in this part of Concord this year.

Chipping Sparrows have been very scarce up to yesterday afternoon when I counted 25 in our flock coming about Bonis' Hill. This will run us down about as many there to-day. I don't see any further up the river (at North Ridge).

Concord, Mass.

1905.

May 15

Cloudy with light showers. Wind N.E. in P.M. Rather warm.

The country was better supplied with birds to-day than on any previous date this month but they were very generally distributed or is usually the case when the weather is calm & cloudy. At Bull's Hill there were several Yellow Warblers, a Magician Warbler, a Canadian Warbler & a Wilson's Black-cop. At the farm in the apple orchard, where the blossoms had already begun to come to great with their fallen petals (especially after the rain began falling) I found a considerable number & variety of warblers. There were two Warblers, a Golden-wing, two Yellow Warblers, a Blue-bell, a Black-throated Green, a Black-bellied, two & Black & Yellow, two Canadian Warblers, and a Wilson's Black-cop. Besides the usual Yellow warblers & Peewee. All these birds spent much of their time hunting for insects among the falling clusters of apple blossoms, also flying to the sole in the apple woods at intervals.

Yesterday I saw a Chickadee near the farm house with a big tuft of wool in its beak. To-day I followed it to its nest which is in a hole in the under side of a dead sprig of an elm立着 over the lawn yard and fully 50 feet above the ground. I saw the bird enter the hole with a piece of wool & wings withdrawn. I have never before known a Chickadee to count by twos.

The ♂ Cardinal has been visiting some of the holes. The hole is near the end of the sprig & is a round, forked hole.

The Bobolink was in evidence yesterday, seen on the

yesterday and again to-day. The Singing on 12

date.

1905

May 16

Cloudy with N. E. wind and light rain at frequent intervals. Cool.

A big Warbler day; in fact I have seen nothing like it since the memorable flight of When I awoke this morning I imagined for a moment that I was in the main woods, for the songs of such Warblers as the Bay-breast, Magnolia, Yellow-rump, Black-throated Blue, Blackburnian, Worm-eating, Wilson's Thrush, Canada, and Water Thrush came to my ears from every side of the cabin. There were at least fifty small migrants keeping the lee side of the hill, as I learned when I came down to Wadsworth. Besides the species just mentioned I saw a number of a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, two Swainson Thrushes; also a rather curiously colored Golden-winged Warbler, probably a female. There were also several of the commonest bird birds such as Titmouses, Grosbeaks, Cat-birds, a Meadowlark etc.

Later I found in Davis Swamp behind Burrows a smaller flock containing chiefly Worm-eaters, Canada Warbler, Redstarts, Yellow-rumps, a Blackburnian and a Pine Grosbeak. The last named bird was among Hamble cottages on wet ground & was unusually tame & sluggish. I had a fine view of it at close range.

Birds Tied to Pulpit Rock were offhand mostly lifers but there were numbers of Warblers in the apple orchard and dozens of them in Bassett Run, where I firmly believe the total number would have exceeded 200. Worm-eater & Canada Warbler predominated. There were two Black caps, a ♀ Bay-breast in full song, a Blackburnian, at least 4 Black & Yellow etc. I saw a Gray-cheeked Thrush on the ground in the very dry yard of the old house.

1905.

May 16
(no 2)

Returning via Howes Meadow I found a number of birds in the woods at the base of Hildens Hill. I saw here 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ Towhees ~~presently~~ together among low bushes at the edge of the woods.

It was interesting to note that while the majority were scattered in flocks or pairs along the forest floor, one local bird, however, was the Common Sparrow, was scattered about and along the road sides, despite the fact that most of the birds kept close down by the hill bases. On Webster's field I found both in the tops of the oaks.

1905.

May 17

Cloudy with strong cold N. E. wind.

Returning from Cambridge (where I spent last night) by the morning train I crossed the river at Bass River and walked through the woods to the farm. I was out again, most of the afternoon, with D. C. Fleisch, in the woods on the farm. Although north-bound migrants seemed less numerous than they were yesterday they were nevertheless abundant especially in places sheltered from the wind. I saw nothing of especial interest, however. The bulk of the flight seemed to be composed of common birds such as Redstarts, Common Wrens, Ovenbirds, Black & White Warblers etc.

There were only a few Swallows on the mountains yesterday & to-day although the weather has been of just the kind which usually induces them to congregate there.

1905.

May 18

Morn cloudy; afternoon clear and calm up to four o'clock after which it rained heavily until nine or later. Decidedly warmer especially in the early part of the afternoon.

I was out all day in company with D. C. French. We spent the forenoon rambling slowly towards Ball's Hill by way of Prescott River and Dales Hill reaching the Cobin about noon and dining there. About 2 P.M. we started up river in a boat. Lunched at Dohlin's Hill and spent an hour or more there. Returning to the Cobin we walked slowly back to the farm by way of Holden's Hill where we spent an hour or so.

I do not think that I have ever seen a heavier flight of swallows north-bound migrants than that noted to-day. Although so generally and evenly distributed that no one piece of wood or thicket seemed especially favored they were nearly everywhere as numerous as I found them in the Bassett River at the farm two days ago. Indeed the entire region between the farm and Ball's Hill seemed to be occupied by one continuous flock and practically every tree top had at least one bird on, often, three or four. Most of these birds were warblers. Especially numerous were Yellow-breasted, Roberts, Brown Thrush and Canadian Warblers. There were also many Northern & Black & Yellow Warblers, Wilson's Black Caps & Yellow Rumps.

Thrushes (chiefly Olive-balls) were common. The most interesting species noted was the Bay-breasted Warbler of which we saw two males. In Holden's Hill woods we found a flock of eight Scarlet Tanagers, six males and two females. They kept close together & as a rule were on the ground.

1905.

May 21

Clear and cool with high N. W. wind. My registering thermometer fell to 39° last night and the next day the ground was white with hoar frost early this morning.

Arrivals: Cape May Warbler, 8; Alder Flycatcher, 1; Night heron, 1.

The country continues flooded with northern migrants many of which, I think, have been here (individually I mean) since the 16th although a certain proportion have evidently arrived and a certain other proportion departed) within the past two or three days. The shooting of species has been less marked than that in the western number of individuals of the various species and that even is not very pronounced. The harsh wind of to day, like that of the 16th, caused the birds to congregate in sheltered places. There was a small mixed flock on the slope of the hill below the barn at the farm, another on the lane to Benson's, a large one in the woodlot near Pulpit Rock, a still larger one along the eastern base of Davis Hill, a smaller one on the North slope of Davis Hill, a very large and interesting assembly in the oak scrub on the Blackman Hill just to the rear and a small gathering in the first woods North of Holden's Hill. Most of the birds seen in these places were evidently north-bound migrants although some of them belonged to species which breed here. The weather, curiously enough, did not seem to affect our summer resident birds (excepting hardly the Paroquets) for they were found scattered about everywhere in about their usual numbers.

I made no census of the birds seen on the farm & in its woods but there were with me two of the other flocks were counted as accurately as possible and noted on the spot. The birds are as follows:

1905:

May 21

(No 2)

Noted at Davis Hill, chiefly in the fringe of woods bordering the river bank: - Swainson's Thrush 1, Catbird 2, Chinkade 2, Chestnut-sided Warbler 1 ♂, Maryland Yellow-throat 488 1 ♀, Water Thrush 6, Canadian Warbler 688 2 ♀♀, Wilson's Black-cap 888 2 ♀♀, Redstart 188 ♀, Yellow-throated Vireo 18*, White-throated Sparrow 1 from above, Song Sparrow 1, Lincoln's Finch 1, Swamp Sparrow 1, Kingbird 1, Wood Pewee 1, Alder Flycatcher 1

Noted at Ball's Hill, chiefly low down on its southern slope and in the brush along the river bank: - Wilson's Thrush 1, Swainson's Thrush 2, Catbird 4, Black & white Cuckoo ♀, Usna Warbler 288, Chestnut-sided Warbler 1 ♂, Yellow-rump Warbler 8* ♀, Black-poll W. 1 ♂, Black & Yellow Warbler 182 ♀♀, Black-throated Green Warbler 288, Maryland Yellow-throat 288 1 ♀, Cowbird 18*, Water Thrush 2, Canadian Warbler 288 1 ♀, Wilson's Black-cap, (388), Redstart, 2 ad 88 1 ♀ or juv., Bank Swallow 10 or 12, Song Sparrow 3(1*) , Swamp Sparrow 1 *, Kingbird 2, Phoebe 1, Golden Robin (89).

Noted on the Bladensburg Hills, chiefly in the oak scrub bordering the river path. Catbird (3), Black & white Cuckoo 18*, Nashville Warbler 1 ♂, Usna Warbler 181 ♀, Yellow-rump 288 1 ♀, Cape May Warbler 1 ♂, Black-bellied Warbler 18*, Black-throated Green Warbler 8 ♀, Black-throated Blue Warbler 1 ♀, Chestnut-sided Warbler 288 1 ♀, Black & Yellow Warbler 1 ♂, Maryland Yellow-throat, 182 ♀♀, Canadian Warbler 488 1 ♀, Redstart 288, Scarlet Tanager 288, Lincoln's Finch 1.

Noted at Hoden's Hill in the flat woods bordering Bassett meadow. Black-poll Warbler 1 ♂, Yellow-rump 2 ♀♀, Cowbird 1 *, Maryland Yellow-throat 2 ♀♀, Redstart 288, Canadian Warbler 488, Yellow-throated Vireo 1 *, Song Sparrow 1 *, Cow 1, Downy W.

1905.

May 21
(No. 3)

The Cape May Warbler noted to-day was first seen in a young swamp white oak (about 25 ft. high) on the edge of the Barren Meadow in company with a ♂ Black-burner, a ♂ Magnolia warbler & a Nashville warbler. Just across the wood road in which I was strolling the oak woods on the hillside were also various kinds of warblers most of which were evidently winter bound migrants. The Cape May was under my glass for fully 15 minutes & not over 30 ft. from me. He was rather dull-colored for a Spring ♂. He spent most of this time on the top of the oak feeding among the blossoms with his sharp, slender bill. His movements were comparatively (as for a warbler) slow and deliberate and very like those of a Black-poll. Viewed from beneath he might easily have been taken for a Lucy's warbler. He made no sound of any kind. After a time his companions joined the bulk of the flock on the hillside but he remained alone in the oak for five minutes or more after they had left him, finally following them, however.

I saw no less than four different Lincoln Finches this morning. The first was feeding in the willow bush in front of the old Barn. He flew to a bunch grass stem well above I left him. Less than two minutes later I started another (certainly a different bird) from the ground at the foot of the rosytopped post. He also took to a willow. The third I found in the bushes on the hill back of Davis Hill and the fourth in a precisely similar place on the edge of the meadow a little west of Benson's Knob. All four birds were silent & timid rather than wary. I saw them all through my glass only a few yards away & identified every one of them (probably). (The first one from each location in the willow bush just before Davis Hill.)

1905.

May 22

Clear with high cool winds. Temperature fell to 40° last night & there was a heavy hoar frost this morning.

Some of the north bound migrants have yesterday evidently continued their journey last night but a great many apparently postponed it. The following lists made in nearly the same places as yesterday justify both inferences.

Noted at Davis Hill, chiefly near the river - Robin 3, Wilson's Thrush 1, Black & white Cuckoo 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Anna Warbler 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pine Warbler 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Black-throated Warbler 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bay Breasted Warbler 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (singing in big flocks), Chestnut side Warbler 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Black & Yellow Warbler 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Black-breasted Warbler 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Maryland Warbler 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, Oven Bird 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Water Thrush 2(1 $\frac{1}{2}$), Canadian Warbler 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wilson's Black-capped 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Redstart 2 ad 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ (or juv), Red eye bird 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Swamp Sparrow 3, Lincoln's Finch 1 (in exactly the same place as yesterday), Rose-breasted Grosbeak 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Blue Jay 1, Wood Pewee 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Phoebe 1.

Noted at Ball's Hill, chiefly in the deep hollow by the little pond & on the remote slope of the hill. (The west wind blew on the river from 10 to 12) Robin 4(2 $\frac{1}{2}$) most with large young, Veery 2(1 $\frac{1}{2}$), Swainson's Thrush 4(2 $\frac{1}{2}$) at frequent intervals 10-13 sec. apart., Catbird 4(3 $\frac{1}{2}$), Chickadee (2), Black & white Cuckoo 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ q, Nashville Warbler 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Anna Warbler 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, Black & Yellow Warbler 5-8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Chestnut side Warbler 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Black-throated Green Warbler 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ q, Black-throated Blue Warbler 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ q, Yellow rump Warbler 2, Black-poll Warbler 8, Black-breasted Warbler 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, Maryland Yellow-throat 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ad Oven Bird 5, Water Thrush 2, Redstart 5 ad 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ q, 2 g or juv, Canadian Warbler 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ q, Wilson's Black-capped 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Song Sparrow (2), White-throated Sparrow 1 ad, Rose-breasted Grosbeak (3 $\frac{1}{2}$), Chow 2, Blue Jay 1, Cow Bird ad, Red winged Cat., Phoebe 2 ad. bds.

1905,

May 22
(M 2)

Early yesterday afternoon and again to-day at nearly the same hour I heard a Night-hawk peeping in the orchard behind the farm. It was ungodawfully prebaud over one of the branches of two large trees but I walked for it in vain. The weather was clear on both occasions. The bird kept dipping right through at short intervals.

On the morning of the 19th I found two Northern Water Thrushes among some bushes that border a stone wall on the hillside just below our farm and as soon to-day I started one in the flower garden behind the farm house. It is very unusual for them to frequent such closed, dry places at this season, at least in this neighborhood.

Swainson's Thrushes are unusually numerous here this spring. Two in the deep hollow behind Bear's Hill were singing and calling most of the forenoon. Two others were calling in Birch Field - a favorite haunt of theirs. I noted their calls there Whip, whip, whip-er-er-er and pip, pip the latter being apparently a variation of the whip note. The song is well nigh impossible to render but I noted it whoo-er-co-e-e-e.

Saw several Black-throated Gray Warblers to-day in low bushes and two or three hopping about on the ground in company with Meadowlarks - Amazons. This happens, I believe, only during migration & when the weather is exceptionally cool.

Tanagers are frequenting open places & keeping low down this cool weather. I saw a pair on the ground in a floribund field yesterday & again to-day. They are exceedingly tame, also

1905.

May 22
(No 3)

The song of the Canadian Warbler may be best described as an interrupted or stammering warble very short and plashing if not curiously melodic. It is usually preceded by a harshish tut, tut as if the bird were clearing its throat.

Wilson Black-Cap is a most interesting little bird very like the Canadian Warbler in general behavior but fresher and more animated. It feeds chiefly among low bushes (especially willows) near water and is incessantly in motion. It is much given to snatching flies, except occasional flights to gain insects from the lower tiers of the trees. It flicks its tail rapidly very few seconds and also waves it from side to side now and again the manner of a Spotted Towhee.

It frequently darts out after flying insects and not infrequently descends to the ground to search for food among the fallen leaves. When on the ground it hops about busily & often flutters its wings. Its song is variable. Sometimes it recalls a Meadowlark bird, sometimes a Water Thrush.

The Partridge whom unconscious of observation and wandering through the woods in search of food of the waters a surprising amount of time among the dry banks. I heard one to-day just over the crest of a little knoll and felt sure that from creation at least as big as a Fox would be coming my way. Starting to the crest of the knoll I flushed a cock Partridge.

A hen Partridge has been sitting on nine eggs for a week or more in the brush behind Park's Hill. The nest is raised a foot or more above the ground among the stems of a cluster of alders. One road runs within ten feet of it. At first the bird flew every time we approached & at 20 yds or more. Now she allows us to pass provided we make no stop.

1905.

May 2d
(no 4)

Of the Hylorchilus the Gray-chinned Thrush is the most dignified and graceful and the shiniest at least so. The latter bird has two habits which impress one as somewhat vulgar even, that of clucking and that of throwing up his tail. The Gray-chink is the real aristocrat of an aristocratic family. His silent reserve goes well with his unassuming grace of movement and firm, poised bearing. Some of his pose, especially when he is on the ground, are strikingly pretentious. He is more cockaded and no shyer than a bird who evidently prefers not to be suddenly started at by mere carrying off a person.

I have been seeing much of him here of late especially in the woods below the house. Last evening I noticed a bird feeding in the pines. He moved very daintily along the smooth ground by a succession of long springy bounds very easy & graceful. As twilight was falling he called twice.

The Black-throated Blue Warblers are here this to-day even in oak scrub. They kept very near the ground flitting and hopping among the stems of the lower trees. Their movements were slower & less aimless than those of most of the other warblers, yet not sluggish & heavy as are those of the Black-poll & Bay breasted. They recall this woodpecker bird. The males carried his tail high & the tips of the wings down. The long finely e., e., e-

1905

May 23

Clear with strong, clear N. E. wind. Warm last night the minimum registry being 48°. Maximum to-day 68°.

The flood of north-bound migrants does but slowly.

It is evident that numbers of them pass on their way every night (at least the past two nights) but their places are mainly made good by new arrivals. At least this is the inference I get from the close watch that I have been keeping on the woods in this neighborhood the past three or four days. Although I noted no new species this evening the personnel of the big flock in the Barrett woods had evidently changed somewhat during yesterday. Thus there were more Black and Yellow Warblers, fewer Canadian Warblers and almost no Yellow Warblers and Nashville Warblers. The Redstarts, Blackburnians and Olive-backed Shrikes remained about the same and I saw the same number of Bay-breasts (ie two in the Barrett woods). I spent the entire morning in the Barrett Run, in the old oak woods between this run and Burnside's Creek, and in the pine woods south of Pulpit Rock also visiting Brush Field and Peacock Runns. Despite the clear and rather strong N. E. wind the birds were very generally distributed and apparently in the best of spirits for they sang unusually. I thought I saw a Tennessee Warbler in the top of a tall oak but could not make sure.

About 8 o'clock on the night of the 17th as it was raining heavily I heard the singing calls of warblers passing overhead and on the previous night (17th) when it was cloudy but not raining I heard one such call. This establishes the fact that even on those apparently unfavorable nights migration was in progress.

1905

May 23
(No 2)

Oven birds have been very numerous in past few days.
Some of them seem to be migrating, others settled & preparing to breed. I frequently come upon male birds in dense woods flitting close to the ground, quivering their wings and making a low chirping & trilling te-to-te-te-te-te-te audible only a few yards away and suggesting the calls of a very young bird. They also use the common tsup note a good deal but they are singing only a very little now.

A Least Flycatcher's nest, found yesterday by Gilbert in the orchard behind our farm house, is in a most unusual position: about seven feet above the ground, within eight inches of the extremity of a slender, drooping branch of an apple tree. The branch extends out apart from many others and the nest is supported partly by it but also by a cluster of coarse twigs. The branch at this point being twice thicker than a lead pencil. The nest is a large one & largely composed of whitish fiber and is not as yet covered by any foliage. Indeed it is a most conspicuous object from every side. I saw the bird go to it twice to-day. When Gilbert found it an Oriole was hovering at it & the Flycatcher was trying to drive her away.

May 28th or following page

1905.

June 6

N. E. Rain farm.

As Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Battield and I were in the A Crows wood shed at the farm about 11 a.m. we heard the agonized calls off a screen of a young Robin immediately followed by a hubbed young Robin of nine get bird voices. Rushing out we at once traced the sounds to the top of the tall elm tree stands in front of the barn. It was fairly alive with birds of various kinds - Robins, Bluebirds, two Phobos, a Crested Flycatcher, Chipping etc. They were fluttering about in the greatest excitement and in this nest, greatly excited, apparently, was a large Gray Squirrel which, at first, we supposed to be the cause of the disturbance. Presently, however, a Crow emerged from a cluster of dense foliage in the very middle of the thicket and flew off bearing, clutched in one of its feet, a young Robin apparently nearly fully grown & fluttering its little wings feebly as it doaled beneath the claws of the Crow. The latter bird was followed for over hundred yards or more by the rest of wood birds but they soon gave up the chase and struggled back in silence. It is unusual for Crows to overturn so near this house but I have a pair of them sailing in circles low over the orchard over the barn a week or so ago. Occasionally one would alight in an apple tree for a moment. They were evidently looking for birds nests & the Robins were greatly disturbed at the presence.

see previous page for June 16

1905

May 24

Clear with fresh S. W. wind. Ther. fell to 38° last night and there was a heavy frost this morning but the day was the warmest we have had for some time (max. temp. 76°)

The big Warbler flight is practically over. It lasted a full week. To-day only a few northern birds were left or here in the woods on the farm. I saw or heard 4 Black & Yellow Warblers, 2 Canadian Warblers, 4 Anna W., a fine ♂ Bay-breasted, one ♂ Black-pile, 3 ♀ Blackburnians, 2 Swainson's Thrushes. The Dove Birds, Black-throated Green, Chestnut-sides, Cuckoo and Nashville Warblers were apparently down to their normal summer numbers but there were evidently more Redstarts than before here.

Early this morning I saw the first White-crowned Sparrow that I have noted in Concord since 1900. It was a beautiful adult and very tame allowing me to approach it within a few yards as it sat gently on the old wall at the east end of the dog yard. About sunset I found it feeding on the ground within a yard of the kitchen door step. It flew to the flockhood where it remained until I entered the house.

As twilight was falling this evening a Tanager sang in the air over the orchard & nearly over when I was standing. It was so dark that I could not see the bird but I am sure it was on wing & at a height of at least 100 ft. It gave the warble for a few moments, followed it by two chip-chas. I think I have known the Tanager to sing on wing before but I do not know what I have ever heard one sing out with a tail. I did not look at my watch but the time was about 8 P.M.

Flight song
of Tanager

1905.

June 6
(no 2)

For several weeks past I have heard a Solitary Bess singing in the swamp west of Davis Hill. I found its nest this afternoon on Pine Ridge. As I was passing along the creek of the ridge, following a cow path, a small bird darted from a sprig of foliage near the extremity of a drooping branch of a white pine just above the level of my head (about 7 feet from the ground) and flew a foot from me on side of my face.

Immediately after abetting it began singing & I found it was a Solitary Bess. It was about the same size and both birds began uttering a low chattering chatter. I saw the nest almost as soon as I began looking for it and drawing it down a little by the tip of the branch found that it contained four eggs, which looked quite fresh. The nest was less oval than usual &, indeed, almost exactly like that of a Red-eye. The eggs, also, resembled those of the Red-eye having only a few faint spots. This is the first Solitaires nest that I have found in this neighborhood for several years past.

1905

June 6

(No 3)

On May 11th Gilbert found the nest of a Ruffed Grouse in the swamp behind Ball's Hill. It was raised nearly a foot above the ground among the stems of a certain cluster of alder sprouts ^{that grew} without about 5 feet of a corn field. Gilbert said that the nest was well-filled with eggs but he did not count them. The next day I examined the nest & found that there were nine (9) eggs. The bird laid no more. For several days she invariably flew from the nest whenever any one approached it either on foot or in a wagon usually riding when the vehicle was fully 20 yards distant; but by degrees she became accustomed to the frequent passing and would permit us to within work or drive past her without running. On one occasion I took the people by her in a bison, containing them all to keep moving. In last, a lady, stepped for an instant to get a better view of the bird who at once took wing. We visited the nest daily during the latter part of May, but never disturbed the bird. When I passed it on the afternoon of June 3rd the was sitting quietly. On June 5th Mr. E. H. Forbes found the old bird leading her brood of young through the bushes way over the nest. All the eggs had hatched, - probably on this date although the nest was not visited by any of us on the 4th.

The singular fact about this nest is that we partially have destroyed bottom layer of the floor. This spring, as I was living at the cabin the first two weeks of May I can assure this positively, I often flushed a cock bird with or near the hen before she began sitting & more than the usual.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

June 8

As I was standing in front of the Barn at the Ritchie place about half past four this afternoon a ♀ Hummingbird passed me flying only a few feet above the ground in long, easy undulations. On reaching a low spreading, isolated apple tree that grows on the crest of the hill in open, cultivated ground she alighted upon a exposed bough and disappeared among the foliage. If I am not mistaken she turned not only upward but also doubled back on her course for she seemed to have passed completely under the tree before she changed her course. I have seen this done before & I at once suspected a nest which I quickly found, hidden on the drooping twigs of the tree about 7 feet above the ground. She beat flew from it when I was still ten yards away and when I got under it she dived about very low coming within three or four feet of my face and making a loud angry buzzing with her wings which sounded exactly like that of an enraged Bullfinch Bird. There were two eggs which looked as if they were rotten for advanced in incubation. There were a pair of Hummers about the farm house in very hot weather more than of late. The last bird I saw was a ♀ feeding among the blossoms of a horse chestnut at the Ritchie place

Hummingbird
nest.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

June 14

For the past three evenings I have heard about
to a week a sound that I cannot identify but that I
heard last year above this town in the same place
the rooster and mowhawk just across the road from one
farm house. This sound is unlike any other that I
know although it suggests the barking call of the Louri
and also a man whistling for a dog. Our dog Jerry,
an Irish terrier, acted it at one time calling as he
was lying on a log in the porch and used to the
open windows with painted cows grazing a little. This, too,
despite the fact that the painting call was very different
in a number of ways of the Goshen Louri, Pen Louri
and Peabody's Nylo that came from the down marsh.
The strange cry was a rather low quoo-quoo-quoo-quoo-
quoo-quoo-quoo (5 or 6 to 8 or 10 notes) & was repeated only
for a brief time at long irregular intervals although
we heard it a dozen times to within an hour of 12^o.
All these evenings over down and still & on the
12^o & 13^o line had been heavy rains. These brought
out the frogs & Nylos in great numbers & caused
them to renew their early spring comings with
full vigor. I suspect that the strange call must
come from down Bohemia but the creature does
not enter it with the persistence of most
members of this class. It is strange that I should
have heard it two years in the same place & call
for birds have heard but one call. I wonder
if he is not Abbott Thayer "ghost". His description
of the creature he heard at Mendon is very like this.

Another
"Mystery"

Gilbert has a book in the garden carrying a book.

1905

June 15

Visited the Hummingbird's nest at the Ritten place this morning. The ♀ flew from it where I was about twenty yards distant. She did not return nor was she about when I was examining the nest. The eggs were unchanged but very dark colored.

Humming
nest.

There are apparently ~~six~~ pairs of Swifts established on this floor. One pair occupy a chimney in the Brundage house, there are two pairs in the chimneys of the old house and one pair in the lowest chimney of the Ritten house. I saw one of the last named birds drop into the chimney this morning carrying a short twig held crossways in its bill. A dead bird was found in one of the chimneys of this house a few days ago. It came down the harbor flue of the farm house last evening & fluttered against the fire screen for some time. When I let it out into the room it flew feebly about for a few seconds and then fluttered down to the floor where it lay with outstretched wings. I caught it and throwing my arm up the fire screen it when it mounted upward & flying by the form of its wings, flew straight out of the chimney. It is pleasant to hear the hum of Swifts wings & afterward their joyful twittering as they drop into our chimney when we are at the dinner table eating. I took five together to-night carrying just over the tops of our chim.

Swifts

1905

June 17

Intensely hot with light S.W. wind.

About noon to-day I saw a Phoebe bathing in a small pond in the Berry Pasture. It flew from a dead branch about 15 feet from the pond and alighted just above the ground striking the surface with its breast & with such force as to make a hollow loud sound as well as to send many ripples rolling to every part of the pond. This action was repeated three times at short intervals. There can be no question that the bird was bathing & not picking up floating insects for each time it returned to its perch I could see that it was dripping wet. After fluffing its plumage from most of the water by a vigorous shake or two it would preen its feathers for a few moments and then take another dip.

Phoebe's
method of
bathing.

The mysterious creature in the little marsh just across the road from the farm house has called over or twice (not more than twice) every evening since the 14th. Always about eight o'clock and always when the Loons were also clamoring. I heard him only a few minutes ago which writing the above notes on the Phoebe. On this occasion his calling reminded me a little of that of the Glareolus that I used to hear at Capers, Simcoe. The rapid, even utrion was similar, & the quality of the voice not unlike that of Glareolus but there were only five or six notes instead of a long series of them.

1905:
June.

Concord, Mass.

Summer Residents of one Place.

The following list includes only species which I noted during the breeding season this year and which I have good reason for believing have bred in or very near one place.

1. Wood Thrush: - Two pairs, one in the Barrett Run, the other in Davis Swamp.
2. Wilson's Thrush: - These thrushes have been unusually scarce this season. I am sure of only two breeding pairs, one in the Barrett Run, the other in Davis Swamp. Occasionally a bird has been seen at Boott Hill, also.
3. Robin: - Present in about the usual numbers.
There were at least four or five pairs nesting close about the farm house, one or two pairs on the Robin floor, one pair in Black Field opening, two or three pairs at Boott Hill.
4. Cot-tail: - Commoner than last year. Two pairs at Boott Hill, one pair on Davis Hill, one pair on Robin floor, two pairs at farm (one nesting in Blackberry Patch, the other at the end of one flower garden).
5. Brown Thrasher: - Rather commoner than usual.
There were a pair at Penn Park, two pairs on Barrett's bushy grass knoll, one pair at Green Field & a pair in the garden at our farm. The last-named evidently nested in our own house. The first ^{song} apparently in the chestnut bush in

Concord, Mass.

1905.

Summer Residents of our Place.

6. Bluebird: - A pair nesting in Brewster's pasture (in the hole occupied by Harry Horopker's last year), another pair (possibly two pairs) on the Bull's Hill, a pair in the field opposite the farm house (nesting in a box) and a fourth pair occupying a box (or nesting in it ~~in~~ this season) on a pole in our flower garden. These are all the birds I found nesting. We doubt there have been other pairs for the birds have been very numerous on all sides of us.

7. Chickadee: At least two pairs at the Farm, one at Bull's Hill & one in the Jersey between Bull's & Davis' Hills. The last named birds nested in a low step at the edge of a belt of bushes. One of the pairs at the farm nested in a dead sprig of the big elm that stands at the end of our wood shed and just at a height of fifty feet.

8. Black and White Cuckoo: - Rather less numerous than usual. Not more than 5 or 6 pairs noted on our land.

9. Golden winged Warbler: - A male established in the Bloomberg Pasture singing frequently, also, in the orchards near the house. This was the only bird I noted.

10. Nashville Warbler: - One male singing in Birch Field, another in the Bull's Hill Rose. I saw the latter once in company with its mate.

Concord, Mass.

1905

Summer Residents of one Place.

11. Yellow Warbler: - As usual a pair singing in the garden at the farm, another in shrubbery by the roadside on the Rte. 28 place, a third in the bushes along the river on Bass Hill.
12. Chestnut-sided Warbler: - At least five pairs at the farm, two on the wooded slope east of the old barn, two in the Blueberry Pasture, one in Bassett Run. No doubt there were others in the Bass Hill region of which I took no note.
13. Blackburnian Warbler: - Two males singing regularly in the white pine woods east of Pulpit Rock. One from $7\frac{1}{2}$, after hearing both three birds in their normal places, I found a third male, not ten minutes later, in the Bassett Run near the Rte. 28 house.
14. Black-throated Green Warbler: - Two ♂♂ singing in Pulpit Rock woods, two on Pine Ridge, one in Pascadi Pines, one in the pine grove of front Bass' Hill on south side singing.
15. Pine Warbler: - One ♀ in Pulpit Rock woods, another on Davis Hill, a third on Pine Ridge, a fourth on Bass Hill, a fifth on Dallin's Hill.
16. Ovenbird: - Much less numerous than usual. Lives on the farms in the farm woods and fair or big farms elsewhere mostly in a large thicket.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

Summer Residents of one place

17. Northern Mockingbird - throat: - Two pairs at the farm one on the frosty hillside behind the farm, the other in the Berry Pasture. Several pairs also along one river front.

18. Redstart: - One pair breeding in the oak grove behind the old barn on the farm, another was Brownish toward on the river front. There were all I visited.

19. Red-eyed Vireo: - Much less numerous than usual. We had two pairs near the house at the farm & two or three more pairs in the farm woods. I visited very few in the Books Hill region.

20. Solitary Vireo: - On June 6 I found a nest with four fresh coating eggs. It was on Penn Ridge suspended about 7 feet above the ground in the terminal foliage of a slender branch of a white pine. Both birds were at the nest, the ♀ sitting. He sang earnestly in Davis Swamp. A second more song though from in the Pulpit Rock woods & occasionally in the trees above the farm houses.

21. Yellow-throated Vireo: - A pair at the farm (this nest was in a large oak behind the barn) another at Davis Hill, a third at Holden's Hill. There was also a male singing near the station at West Bedford on June 10.

Concord, Mass.

1905

Summer Residents of one Place.

22. Worbling Vireo: - A bird singing in the orchard over the West Bedford Station, another in the above at Mrs. Harris place. The latter bird (probably) laid an egg on a nest on the morning of June 17th.
23. Cedar Bird: - A flock of 12 seen feeding on cedar berries in Mr. Gothic's orchard at W. Bedford on June 2. Birds here were all from hens on June 4th & 10th. I am by no means sure there any worn bird on any place this year.
24. Barn Swallows: - Two pairs nesting on one place one in the barn at the Ryders, the other in the Peticrin barn. There are also a pair in Berwick's barn & one or two pairs in Mr. Harris' barn.
25. Winter-Bellied Swallows: - A pair nesting in a box on a pole on the Peticrin place, another pair in a box on one hen house at the farm.
26. Bank Swallows: - A colony of about a dozen pairs nesting in the bank bank on Dakin's Hill.

[Bank Swallows. I saw one or two Barn Swallows flying over the meadows near Dakin's Hill on May 18, 19 & 22. They were probably migrants for none have been noted since. George Purdon tells me there are no nests on his farm, born this year. Last year there were four fresh breeding pairs for eggs.]

Concord, Mass.

1905:

Summer Birds of our Place.

27. Scott Tanager: - Present in about the usual numbers. I have noted a small colony in the oaks bordering our orchard, another in the woods near the Barrett Spring, a third at Davis Hill.
28. Purple Finch: - One singing regularly near the farm house.
29. Goldfinch: - One or two pairs frequenting the orchard at the farm.
30. Grass Finch: - A pair at Penn Park, another in Mrs. Harris' pasture, a third in Harvard field.
31. Chipping: - As numerous as usual. In fact had about four nesting pairs on the farm. I often see ten or a dozen adult birds in Mrs. Harris' pasture or on Penn.
32. Field Sparrow: - I have heard birds singing along this border down on Penn Ridge, on the lower end of Harvard, in Birch Field & in our Berry Pasture. These are the usual forms of the Harris' form here described.
33. Song Sparrow: - Two or three pairs on the farm. Found a nest with young among the loose ferns at the base of one garden on the farm. Haven't seen the most number of birds along this bird front.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

Summer Residents of our Place.

34. Swamp Sparrow: - Two males singing near Boott's Hill.

35. Towhee. Two or three pairs at the farm where they chiefly frequent the Berry Pasture & the Barrett River although the males sing frequently in the trees close about the house & I have suspected that these may have been a mate in the thickets at the base of one garden. There are also a pair of Towhees there now in thick brush.

36. Rose-breasted Grosbeak: - Two or three pairs in the farm woods, a pair at Davis Hill and a pair in Boott's Hill woods. Last year a pair had three young in the fayettia bush in front of the farm house but were soon replaced under the woods this year.

37. Lucy's Warbler: - Two pairs nesting at the farm one nest being in the fayettia bush in front of the house, the other among wild raspberry bushes in the base of the kitchen hills. A third male has been very few days at the base of one flower garden but I doubt if he has found a mate.

38. Bobolink: - Completely scarce this year. A pair seen last before October, another pair in Mr. Harris' meadow & a third pair in Beavermeadow (opposite the Bergsches) are all I have ever seen & located.

Concord, Mass.

1905:

Summer Residents of Concord.

39. Cowbird: - Present in the wood numbers but strongly conspicuous (as usual) after the beginning of June.

40. Red-winged Blackbird: - About six to eight males singing along the line between Atkins' & Davis' hills. This is a Cayenne number than I expected in view of the fact that the birds were broken up by floods in June 1903 & 1904.

[Meadow Lark on June 16 I heard a Lark in the Bayldon Brook meadows opposite Rudolph Peterson's house. This is as near our place as they often (or ever) come.

41. Northern Oriole: - A pair breeding in Burman's elms, another at the rear of one farm house (in an elm) a third in Mr. Horn's elms. There are evidently more in this neighborhood. Last year we had two nests at the farm very near the house. The nests of all the birds just mentioned hang closely the same way & a peculiar way it is. I do not know it except in this neighborhood.

42. Brown-headed Grouse: A pair nesting in the cane which grows at West Bedford Station & especially on top Morris Hill.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

Summer Residents of one Place

43. Crow : - More numerous than last year but not so yet back to normal numbers.
A nest on Both Hill & another in fence
on Mr. Belford's farm opposite this hill.

44. Blue Jay : - Unusually numerous. Laying
the boards in bunches of eggs in fence
& especially in front of house & farm.
I think at least six pairs have laid
in our woods. I found a nest in May
on Both Hill.

45. Kingbird : - Extraordinarily scarce. A pair
nested in a bush on the narrow east
of Both Hill & another pair have
frequent the Patten place. None have
been seen this year in the orchard at our
farm.

46. Crested Flycatcher : - As usual a single pair
in the farm orchard. There was no nest
in the usual place but on June 18 I found
the female ~~carries~~ a hole in an apple tree
lower down the hill. I have suspected
both last year & this that there was a
second pair breeding in thick willow
where we often find the birds but they
wander so I cannot be sure they are
not our farm birds.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

Summer Residents of our Place.

47. Phoebe: - Four nesting pairs are in the house, that at Ball's Hill, one at Dennis, one in the cellar of the Reiley Barn and one in the wood floor under the eaves of our old barn. The Reiley floor bird is new (from 18) sitting on her second clutch of eggs.

48. Wood Pewee: - A bird at the farm (driving hornets in the big oaks on the rear of the barn, hornets in Polson Rock woods) another in the oak woods east of the Reiley Barn, a third in Peacock's porch, a fourth on Davis Hill.

49. Least Flycatcher: One pair at the Reiley farm, another at the rear of our farm garden, a third in Mr. Foster's orchard at West Bedford. The birds in our garden kept their nests in a curious position (cf journal).

50. Hummingbird: - A pair visiting the flower garden at the farm almost daily. Saw them 8 times from 14. On June 8 found nest 2 eggs in isolated apple tree from of Reiley Barn. On the 15th saw both eggs. Found one of them hatched on morning of 18th.

Concord, Mass

1905:

Summer Residents of our Place.

51. Chipping Sparrow: - Two pairs at 7 a.m., one at Rabbitt Hill, one at Barretts. Frequently heard birds in one evening & birds on another morning of Rabbitt house bearing a twig in its bill on evening June 15.

52. White-throated: Heard nearly every evening in May on the farm usually one or two birds towards the W. & N. W. Also heard frequently in early June. On the evening of May 4 a bird began singing opposite Bobbs Hill in the woods near my boat house. I heard it this afternoon & foolishly heard it regularly through the first half of June. I have even often dinner a Westwood to spend the evening closer to their Bobbs Hill.

[Hairy Woodpecker. I doubt if any Hairy woodpeckers have breed on our Concord this year although I noted two down April 9 (one on June 3) & I have seen known them to be so many about before.]

53. Downy Woodpecker: - A pair nested at the 7 a.m. in a wild apple tree on Barrett Hill & I saw another nest in a pellier at W. end of Bobbs Hill.

54. Flushing. About the usual number. A nest in tall elm at N. end of farm house in down hole where four nests last year.

Concord, Mass

1905

Common Residents of our Place.

55. Red-throated Hawk: Seen or heard very frequently especially about the farm & also at Books Hill. No nests found. I was on edge of Davis Swamp when a hawk was seen low over woods with dead pine trees below. I have never known a hawk to hunt trees in the farm until, or even in the farm woods, in this neighborhood.

56. Common Dove. Exceptionally common in early April, but I think only one or two pairs settled to breed. Foster found a nest with 2 eggs on Pine Ridge May 16 but it was afterwards visited frequently by Jays. I found a bird which acted as if she had young, in the farm woods on May 12.

57. Ruffed Grouse: Rather more numerous than usual. Birds drumming in Bennett River, Birch Field, at the Spring & in Davis Swamp nest of eggs Books Hill Swamp. All eggs broken & birds seen later. Another bird seen in Polyp Rock woods.

[Found one bird drumming on the farm May 21 & 23 but none later]

58. Green Heron: One or two pairs only - along the river

Concord, Mass

1905-

Summer Residents of our Place.

59. Night Heron: On to these birds were almost
every day (early April at night) flying
over Great Meadow during May & June.
I heard 4 pass over the farm house on May 30.
I think there would have been a breeding
colony in Bullock's brook.

[Woodcock: - Only one record of occurrence, for
April 3 when a bird sang over the Berry Pasture
at the Farm. A pair bred here last year.]

60. Spotted Sandpiper: - In wood numbers along
the river front & at Dakins' Hill.

61. Virginia Rail: - I heard one or two in
May & others were heard by F. Abbott
in early June, in the woods of North
Bullis Hill.

1905

July 10

On June 8th I found a Hummer's nest in apple tree on the Beech place. It was attached to a drooping branch or bough (about 1/2 in. diameter) soon seven feet above the ground, and there contained 2 eggs which looked dark-colored as if downish incubated. On the 18th there were one egg and a freshly hatched bird. On July 1 there were 2 young about half-grown and covered with whitish down. On July 9 (7 P.M.) the young were still in the nest sitting facing the down away, like 2. Like they appeared fully grown and feathered and their bills were of full length & straight like an oriole. The next morning when I visited the nest at 8 o'clock one of the young had disappeared. The other was perched on the rim of the nest sitting very quiet & still. I touched its back with my finger when it at once took wing flying like an adult, very fast, and keeping about for the neighborhood of the nest where it alighted. I have not seen the old bird near the nest for two or three weeks. Forbush, however, has reportedly seen him there and as late as yesterday he visited his feed tray for jugs of regeneration. He also saw the young birds alight off the edge of the nest & eat them. A male Hummer, presumably the father of these young birds has had the floor garden at our house (above 300 yds from the nest) during the entire season but he has not been seen at the nest.

Hummer's
nest.

Cambridge, Mass.

1905

July 13

I have been at home most of the time since July 5th Robin ^{roost} and have watched the Robin roost in the lilacs nearly every evening when the birds were coming in. Up to the 11th I saw no more than twenty-five or thirty but on that evening there were at least one hundred and on last evening over this fully two hundred. Their incoming occurs later and extends over a shorter period than has been the case at this house during previous years. In fact five birds appear now until sometime after sunset and most of them come in practically together just before dark. A large proportion are going in scattered flocks. The old nests still remain. The roost was not kept under close observation through the Spring. Mr. Deam tells me that he noted the birds roosting to it first on May 27 when, at 7 P.M., about twenty-five were seen starting about the lilacs and others heard in the foliage.

Mr. Deam has repeatedly seen Robins eating fruit in the catalpa tree this season. A large bunch of fruit, suspended there in February or March, has lasted until very recently and has been frequently visited by Robins, Catbirds and Orioles. The Robins were seen eating it on April 17, May 29, and June 7.

Shortly before sunset this evening a number of Chirping Swifts ^{Black & white} appeared at a considerable height over the garden. There were six at first, soon afterwards eight, and finally ten. They remained in sight for upwards of twenty minutes & then left ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ^{opposite} directions. I was surprised at seeing so many together here at this date which is too early, I think, for migration. Hitherto we have ⁱⁿ ~~not~~ ^{seen} them two have been noted at any one time this year. I cannot ascertain where Swifts continue to ~~rest~~ ^{nest} in ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ country.

Bethel, Maine.

1905,

September.

Sept. 1905
Bethel, Me.

- ✓ Saxifrage 1' 1" 3" 6²⁰ 8⁴
✓ Hosta 1' 1" 2" 7 7 8¹
✓ Hedysarum 2' 6²⁰ 8⁴
✓ Sisyrinchium 6⁷⁵ 6' 6 8 2
✓ Stellaria 1' 1" 2" 6' 6 8 2
✓ Mertensia 1' 2" 4" 6²⁰ 8⁴
✓ Lathyrus palustris 3"
✓ " Cornuta 6⁵⁰ 7⁵
✓ Hedysarum 7' 6' 7⁵⁰
✓ Trifolium 6' 7⁵⁰
✓ Thlaspi 5'
✓ Sympetrum 3"
✓ Hedysarum 3' 2" 8⁴
✓ Hedysarum 2' 3" 4" 6¹⁰ 7³
✓ Ipomoea 2' 3" 4" 6⁵⁰ 7¹⁰
✓ Spiraea 3' 6' 6⁹⁰
✓ Carex sylvatica 2' 4" 6" 6¹⁰
✓ Dryopteris 5' 6' 7⁵⁰
✓ Asplenium 2'
✓ Fragaria 1' 1" 4" 6¹⁰
✓ Potentilla 6' 8"

Sps. Found
Lvs.

Sept. 1905
Bethel, Me.

- ✓ Epilobium 2' 6' 6" 6' 7⁵⁰ 8²⁰
" 6' 10"
✓ Ceratodon purpureus 6' 8'
✓ Adonis 6' 7'
✓ Gentianopsis 2' 4' 6' 6' 6'
✓ Dennstaedtia 5' 8' 8' 2'
✓ Saxifrage 2'
✓ Saxifrage 8'
✓ Urtica dioica 8'
✓ Tussilago 2' 8' 6'

Concord, Mass.

1905-

Sept. 29

Brilliantly clear and very warm. Afternoon calm; E. wind in P.M.

About 8 a.m. a flock of 24 Black Ducks appeared over Ball's Hill coming from the North. They circled very many times over Great Meadow, evidently compelled to alight, but they were finally frightened by some gunners who were shooting at Snipe.

There was evidently a heavy flight of Snipe for nearly fifty were seen flying in the meadow during the day. I saw them Snipe on every part of the Duck's habitat and heard one bid down once just before this

Snipe
drews at
8 a.m. in
clear weather

October 1

Early morning cloudy; remainder of day clear and very warm.
Slight S.W. wind.

A flock of 15 Black Ducks passed over Ball's Hill about 10 a.m. One hour earlier I saw fully 100 Crows in the meadow just below Rock Island.

About noon Mr. Fobisch and I were standing in front of the cabin when we heard a continuous low vibrant sound not unlike the rattling of a Rattle Snake.

It proved to come from a small Wood Frog which a rather large Red-eyed Fly was swallowing head first. The sound ceased before we found the Frog, but there was no question as to its origin.

As I was crossing Mrs. Norrie's pasture about 2 P.M. I saw a large blackbird perched on a rather bare, newly seeded ground. Some forty yards off. I threw a stone at him but he did not move. Continuing to walk him with pleasure I approached him slowly within four feet. He neither moved nor threatened. As I began to circle around him he made a rush for his hole which I had up to that time unwittingly cut him off from!

Concord, Mass.

1905.

October 17

Clear and cool with light N. wind.

At 7.30 P.M. I started to walk from the cabin to the farm taking a lighted lantern. It was a clear, calm starlit night. As I neared the gate two Muskrats in the river made a succession of abrupt startled plunges close to the bank. Nothing else of interest happened until I reached the woods that lie between the farm and the Ritchie place. As I was crossing the causeway in these woods, a Saw Whet Owl began calling among the large maples on my right & another answered from the distance to the westward. The first was about 50 yds off. He regularly uttered eight or ten notes in rather slow succession. His voice was startlingly loud in the still night air. His calls reminded me strongly of the notes of the Black-billed Cuckoo's song. Indeed they were very like them but louder & given more slowly. He called in all a dozen times or more. This happened about half an hour before the moon rose.

After listening to the Saw Whets for several minutes I started on when I noticed for the first time what looked like a V. shaped piece of white paper on the path. I walked forward & stepped within two feet of it holding the lantern well up. It still looked like a piece of paper & I was about to stoop & pick it up when a dusky form began to materialize about it. This slowly resolved itself into the shape of a large Skunk who had flattened himself on his belly on the path facing me. I now saw his nose working as he sniffed the air & his little glistening brindled eyes. After talking to him awhile I stepped back a few paces when he rose to his feet turned above & trotted off up the path as nimbly as a cat & with much the same gait carrying his long tail nearly straight & on a level with his back. Finally he turned out of the path & bounded off among the trees. He did not even acknowledge me.

Cambridge, Mass.

1905

Nov. 10

Clear and cool with strong N.W. wind.

As I was writing in the Museum this evening (about 9.30 P.M.) I heard twice apparently coming from the garden the long drawn roll call which I heard here so often last Spring and which I believe to be the love song of the Jewish Owl. It was in every respect identical with this Spring call and distinctly different from, although not wholly unlike, the series of notes (not the wailing ones) that the Owl often utters in summer and autumn. When I described (in winter) this Spring call to T. M. Chapman he assured me that he had heard the "Widow" Sow the male similar sounds at the opposite of its breeding season. Mr. E. H. Forbush also tells me that he has heard the same call at Woburn in February and March but not at other seasons.

Without referring to the notes which I believe I wrote last Spring I should describe the call that I heard this night as follows. It consisted of a number (certainly more than a dozen) of low, hollow notes given with exceeding rapidity and all on the same key without special emphasis. The general effect may be simulated by frequently striking the teeth at the same time striking the palm of the hand as rapidly as possible against the lips a trick well known to & often practised by street gamins. The rolling call of the Owl, however, is less loud than that made by the Dusky Jay. It is also more hollow and the notes are given more quickly and smoothly. Furthermore it has bimacqueal proportions & it is often difficult to decide as to the direction whence it comes.

Love notes
of hypothetical
osis.

Cambridge, Mass.

1905.

Nov. 11

Clear & mild with light S. W. wind.

Walking at 7 A.M. at Mrs. Scudder's on Burlington Cardinal Street where I am staying at present I heard coming in through the open window and evidently from my room at hand the sharp metallic chirp of a Cardinal. The sound soon ceased but when I stepped outside at 7.40 I heard it again and quickly caught sight of the bird perched in a maple within a few yards of the front steps. It was a male in full breeding plumage. I whistle the song notes many times but the bird paid no attention to them. A few minutes later he flew off into the Smith's grounds or perhaps into those of Mr. Spearman just beyond - and I saw no more of him. This, we doubt, was the same bird as that which has been seen repeatedly during the last month in and near the Botanic Garden. On October 24th Miss Pearson's telephone me that he had been seen almost daily in their grounds (on Garden Street very near the Botanic Garden) "during the past few weeks!"

There were many birds in our garden to-day - a Robin, a Cedar bird, two Chickadees, a Kinglet, a Hermit, two Fox Sparrows, a Yellow-bellied Weathercock and a Downy Woodpecker & a Blue Jay.

The cedar bird seen in the Gordon Grounds like a very young bird. It had almost no sign of a crest in way and the obscure streaks on the breast, which are found in young in first plumage, were plainly visible. I doubt if it could have been even three fine weeks old. It was in the Paulownia often upsetting the fine white blossoms, it was not down to root. I got within a few yards of it.

Birds in
the Garden

Young
Cedar Bird.

Cambridge, Mass.

1905

Nov. 20

N. M. Sparrow announced at the meeting of the Miller Club this evening that a ♂ Cardinal has been spending the past week in his father's grounds on Sparks Street. This no doubt is the same bird that I saw at Mrs. Scudder's on the morning of the 11th and that has been frequenting the Botanic Garden earlier in the autumn. Some men who have been destroying gypsy moth nests in our grounds during the past week (when I was in New York) tell me that they saw a very bright red bird with a conspicuous crest in one garden, on the 17th and 18th of the month. It was also seen in the down place by one of Mrs. Bates's daughters.

Cardinal
Grosbeak
in our
garden.

" 23

I had the pleasure of seeing the Cardinal in our garden this morning - in an old cedar at the rear of the house. It was evidently the same bird I saw at Mrs. Scudder's on the 11th a rather pale red male. It chirped merrily but did not sing.

" 30

Heard the Cardinal in one tree late this afternoon. It chirped loudly and incessantly for several minutes but I could not get a sight at it although I followed up the sound until it finally ceased.

Dec. 8

The Cardinal spent nearly an hour in our garden this forenoon. After hopping over the ground about the fence and under the trees he visited the bird ~~nest~~ inspecting it from a distance of less than 2 ft. but not offering to touch it. His note, a sharp, metallic trill, was uttered very few seconds. Still later: The Cardinal came to a small tree of alder ~~but~~ on the outer edge of very stony ground and helped himself freely to the seeds which we kept there for the birds.



Jour
19
Feb.
19
Apri.